

*The Daily Herald*  
Feb 11<sup>th</sup> 1914

scheme has been drafted yet, but the precise words used by Mr. Barr Smith in making the donation were:—  
"I am willing to give the University of Adelaide the sum of £10,000 at once for the purpose, in the first instance, of building a common hall for the meeting of professors and students for meals and social purposes. My idea is that this should serve as a commencement of a residential college. The conditions of this gift are:—1. That the Government will subsidise the donation pound for pound, to be used for the above purpose. 2. That the Government will allocate to and vest in the University the additional grounds, for which the council has made request."

"The funds available, including the Government subsidy, will not be sufficient for the establishment at once of a complete scheme. The cost of upkeep would be very considerable, and the University funds are already applied to their full extent. Mr. Ryan makes a suggestion that the home, if large enough, should provide accommodation for students of the School of Mines, winners of scholarships, &c.; but this would be departing completely from the ideal of a true residential college designed to promote the corporate life of University students. His suggested modification would defeat the very end for which such a college was established. The details of a scheme, however, have not yet been worked out, and a little more can be done at present than provide a building which will be a nucleus for a complete scheme. Mr. Ryan need have no fear of any element of 'caste' in the constitution of the management of the University or of any institution connected with it."

**The Financial Question.**  
"There is no difficulty in suggesting directions for wise expansion, but underlying the whole question of increasing the scope of usefulness of the University, is the problem of finance. Whatever the funds are entrusted to the Council of the University can and will be wisely applied. The increased annual grant of £4000,

which was secured by the commission for the University, was needed to consolidate the present work of the University. A portion of this sum was required to bring the salaries of the staff more into conformity with those paid by other Australian Universities. This was made all the more necessary by the fact that the recently founded Universities of Queensland and Western Australia were offering higher salaries than we were paying; and, notwithstanding the recent increments, the professors' salaries of this University are less than those paid in Queensland and Western Australia. The balance of the grant was applied to the creation of new lectureships, and the purchase of apparatus, &c. The grant did not permit of expansion, it was used in consolidating and developing our present work. The large sums mentioned by Mr. Ryan will certainly be required in the next few years if the University is to be enabled to undertake the work that is pressing upon it from all sides."

**The Needs of the University.**  
"As regards the future needs of the University, we cannot do better than refer to the carefully considered memorandum which was prepared and adopted by the council at the end of 1910 for the information of the Select Committee. This memorandum contained a comprehensive programme for the expansion of the University which warrants Mr. Ryan's use of big figures. Some of the proposals then outlined have been carried out. For instance, increase of the present salaries of the staff and additions to the buildings to provide accommodation for the department of botany and for the extension of the library. Much, however, remains to be done. The following is a brief summary of the chief points in the memorandum:—Additions to the staff—Professor of French and German, engineering, zoology, and pathology, additional lecturers in the faculty of arts, science, medicine, and law, &c., total, say, £8300; increase of annual charge for equipment, &c., £1400; total annual charge for above items, £8200. New buildings for geology and mineralogy, physics, and engineering, caretaker's lodge, &c., total, say, £35,800; equipment of laboratories, &c., £5800; total, £41,600."

"This by no means exhausts the directions in which the University might and ought to extend. The commission recommended the appointment of a professor of agriculture, but no recommendation was made for the very expensive laboratories that would be necessary in connection with that department. These items are not included in the above figures."

### DENOMINATIONAL RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES

FAVORED BY WARDEN OF UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Mr. F. Chapple (warden of the University Senate and headmaster of Prince Alfred College) expressed himself as being in favor of denominational residential colleges.

"It is a very important matter," Mr. Chapple observed, when the subject was broached. "When young men live together, as they would do in a residential college, a great influence is exerted over each individual life. As the Governor said quite recently they get what we call 'polish and tone.'"

That is the trouble. Would it not be advisable to do away with what Mr. Ryan calls the "curse of caste?"

"There is no more democratic university than the Adelaide institution, and I don't think there need be much fear of the curse of caste."

What about the intellectual side?

"A good student may by working alone make a scholar, but the working together makes the men. The cricket and tennis clubs, the debating societies, &c., all help to mould the man."

I gather, then, that the University Council would favor the establishment of residential colleges?

"Yes. Some years ago Professor Stirling and myself were strongly in favor of taking the house formerly occupied by Dr. Moore, situated opposite the university, and utilising it for the instruction of the medical students, at any rate. Men who have been to Cambridge, Oxford, and other big universities, strongly favor the establishment of residential colleges, because they know the benefits to be derived from them."

Who would receive instruction at such colleges?

"Undergraduates, and possibly post graduates engaged in research work. That is one of the great features at Oxford and Cambridge. Men who have obtained their degrees stay on and work and exercise a very beneficial influence on the younger students."

"The chairman of the commission stated that a residential college will cost the Government well on to £20,000 in the first place, and increase the University expenditure by at least £2000 a year for the working of the college alone. Consequently he contends that residence should be provided not only for the university students, but for teacher students in training, holders of open senior scholarships, and scholarship holders at the School of Mines. Thus he says that which has already been referred to as the 'curse of caste' would be broken down."

"I don't think such a scheme could be carried into effect. You could not so extend the accommodation. Of course the student, from the Education Department are really undergraduates, as many of them are working for degrees. It is not a question of cost, as men do not regard this seriously. Their great object apart from their studies is to make friends with men who will indulge in sport with them. The question of looking after the women would be somewhat difficult. There would have to be a separate establishment for them. I might say that several old scholars of Prince Alfred College who are now attending the University are in residence at the college, and they esteem it a privilege to stay at the institution. Some such scheme for providing accommodation might be practised on a more extensive scale."

What would you favor—a Government residential college or denominational colleges?

"In Melbourne and Sydney the Government gave the universities large grants of land, and also gave sites to the various denominations to enable them to erect residential colleges. I think there are four denominations represented—the Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. I prefer the denominational institutions. Religious training has much to do with the future of the students. Family worship is a fine institution."

How does the University Council regard the matter?

"I could not say, but I rather think the council would prefer that there should be an undenominational college under the control of the University."

Do you think such a college would be a success?

"They have been tried in England with more or less success. The University would experience some difficulty in connection with the home life."

Mr. Walter Howchin, of the University of Adelaide, received by the latest English mail an official intimation that the Council of the Geological Society of London had decided to award him a portion of the proceeds of the "Lyell Geological Fund." It will form part of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the society, to be held on February 20. This award was established under the will and codicil of the late Sir Charles Lyell, for the "encouragement and advancement of geological research," and is given annually. This is the first instance in which the award has found its way to Australia. Professor J. W. Gregory, late of Melbourne University, now of Glasgow, and Mr. Fred. Chapman, of the National Museum, Melbourne, have been recipients of this honor, but in each case it was while they were resident in the United Kingdom.

*The Daily Herald*  
Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1914

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The first term of the University begins on March 10, and new students are requested to enrol by that date. First-year medical students and those entering upon the courses in applied science should enrol at once. Entries for evening studentships will close on February 28. Studies will be resumed at the Elder Conservatorium on March 2, and intending students are asked to enter at the University by February 26. Mr. Bovan will interview new and former students at the Conservatorium on Saturday, February 21. Intending candidates are notified that February 14 is the last day for the Elder Scholarships, tenable at the Elder Conservatorium for three years. Four scholarships are offered for competition—one each for pianoforte, violoncello, composition, and a special scholarship for tenor voice. Forms of entry and full particulars may be obtained at the University.

*The Advertiser*  
Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1914

MANUAL OF EXAMINATIONS BOARD.

The manual of the Public Examinations Board of the University of Adelaide for 1914 has just been issued. It contains a great deal of interesting information—examination regulations, syllabuses, examination papers, and results, and at the end are some informing examiners' notes on the standard attained.

*The Register*  
Feb 13<sup>th</sup> 1914

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

From "Organo":—"In The Register of February 12 appear particulars of scholarships in certain branches of musical study. In the regulations (page 289) it is clearly stated that a scholarship is given for organ playing (calendar 1910), but in the advertisement this is omitted. Is this scholarship discontinued, and if so, why? On page 23 of calendar 1910, under the heading of 'Former Officers of the University,' Archdeacon Farr is styled the venerable canon."